

Swiss Photographers  
Casiraghi Rammed

A group of Swiss news photographers charged Wednesday that a Monaco Land-Rover outside the Casiraghi family's honeymoon home in the Alps. The photographers, with local police in Monaco, were waiting for the prince and princess when the Land-Rover, carrying the prince and princess, drove off. The photographers, who were waiting for the prince and princess, were charged with obstructing the royal couple's departure. The prince and princess were married Dec. 29 in an apartment belonging to the Casiraghi family.

Prince Charles will tour stops in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. The 35-year-old heir to the British throne is expected to arrive in Zimbabwe on Monday, become a member of the Rhodesia Development Corp., and visit four countries. A palace spokesman said it added that Prince Charles would not be accompanied by his wife, Diana.

Tina Brown, the former chief of Vanity Fair, has been named the third editor of the glossy U.S. magazine. She was appointed to the position last April, but the glossy U.S. magazine, which is expected to report on the life of the prince and princess, was delayed. The magazine, which is expected to report on the life of the prince and princess, was delayed. The magazine, which is expected to report on the life of the prince and princess, was delayed.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

## Lebanese Army, Druze Clash As Peace Efforts Continue

**By J. Michael Kennedy**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
**BEIRUT** — Fighting broke out Friday on two fronts in Lebanon, near the U.S. Marine base south of Beirut and in the northern port city of Tripoli, as mediators continued efforts to pull together a security agreement aimed at ending violence in the country.

## Kuwaitis Link Bombings To Iran, Lebanese Shiites

**By David Lamb**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
**KUWAIT** — Kuwaiti authorities believe that they have solid evidence linking the Dec. 12 terrorist attacks here — including one that heavily damaged the U.S. Embassy — with Iran and pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Nineteen persons have been charged in the series of six bomb explosions that left 5 persons officially reported dead and 61 wounded. One of the dead was the suicide driver of a truck that blew up in the embassy compound. According to unofficial reports widely circulating in the days after the attacks, as many as seven were killed.

Government sources said that two of those charged are cousins of a Lebanese radical named Hussein Musawi, a pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem who operates out of Baalbek in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley. U.S. and Israeli intelligence agencies suspect him of involvement in attacks on French and U.S. targets in Beirut.

## Vote Against a Woman Provokes Swiss Crisis

**By Frank J. Prial**  
*New York Times Service*  
**GENEVA** — Swiss women refer to Dec. 7 as Black Wednesday, the day the Swiss Parliament rejected the first woman to stand for the country's seven-member ruling Federal Council.



Liliane Uchtenhagen: 'I'm difficult to manage.'

The vote has enraged women of all political persuasions and has set off a political crisis, the first in almost a quarter of a century, in the normally stable Swiss government.



President Habib Bourguiba being carried in Tunis after he canceled price increases.

## South African Drive in Angola Lacks Success of Other Attacks

**By Alan Cowell**  
*New York Times Service*  
**PRETORIA** — By its own account, South Africa's newest drive into Angola has not had the dramatic success South Africa has claimed for earlier campaigns.

## Chief of U.S. Rights Panel Urges Shift

**By Robert Pear**  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — The new staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has recommended major changes in its programs to emphasize possible adverse effects of affirmative action, racial quotas, court-ordered busing and bilingual education.

## Tunisian Leader Cancels Increase In Bread Price

**By Henry Kamm**  
*New York Times Service*  
**TUNIS** — President Habib Bourguiba reversed himself Friday and canceled the doubling of bread prices, which has caused five days of riots, an unknown number of deaths, widespread material damage and the proclamation of a state of emergency.

## Reagan Delivers Appeal To Cubans in Broadcast

**By Steven R. Weisman**  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan, in a radio speech broadcast by the Voice of America, has appealed to the people of Cuba to realize that their leaders have betrayed them and that Cubans are not being told the truth about their country's actions around the world.

## Math Ability: Biology May Make the Difference

**By Lee Dembart**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Researchers at Johns Hopkins University have gathered evidence implying that there is a biological basis for mathematical ability in children, the latest finding in the debate over nature vs. nurture in human skills.

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## Beirut Asks U.S. to Redeploy Marines to South to Aid Army

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lebanon has asked for some of the U.S. Marines in Beirut to be shifted south along the coast to help the Lebanese Army extend its authority, White House officials said.

They said Thursday that the request, which arrived this week, would be studied. But White House and State Department officials said that, in light of the commitment to Congress to keep the 1,600 marines in Beirut, they doubted that the proposal would be accepted.

The United States hopes that the Lebanese government and the various factions will announce a security accord shortly allowing the Lebanese Army and the police to widen their authority. Under the accord, Beirut International Airport would be declared a neutral zone.

Such arrangements would ease pressure on marines at the airport and make attacks less likely. But U.S. officials said there was no intention of using an improvement in the situation as justification for early withdrawal.

"The president wants to stay in Lebanon until there is stability and until there is a plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces," a White House official said.

Under an agreement reached with Congress before it adjourned in November, the Marines can stay until April 1985.

When President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon was in Washington for talks last month, he was urged to take steps to extend his government's authority and to widen its base to include representatives of the Shiite and Druze factions.

State Department officials said a security accord would be followed by talks on restructuring the Lebanese government.

Under the Lebanese proposal being studied in Washington, some marines would follow the Lebanese Army south along the coast to provide a symbolic show of support.

State Department officials said the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and Italy, the countries with troops in the multinational force, were briefed by Lebanese officials on Tuesday on a tentative agreement and the proposals for redeploying the multinational force.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, declined to give details.

"There are negotiations currently under way aimed at improving the security situation in certain areas of Lebanon, and to extending the central government's authority

into these areas with the approval of the communities involved," Mr. Speakes said.

"I won't be able to comment any more specifically on these arrangements until the final details are nailed down and agreed to by all the parties," he said.

Syria, with strong influence over the Druze and the Shites, is reported by Lebanese officials to have endorsed the security arrangements.

Although the United States has been accusing Syria of blocking efforts to achieve an agreement, some officials in the State Department believe that President Hafez al-Assad, who is recovering from an illness, would like to decrease the tensions as a way of bringing about the withdrawal of U.S. and Israeli forces from Lebanon.

That may be why, they said, Mr. Assad agreed to free the captured U.S. Navy flier, Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. Other officials say Syria released the flier to the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a Democratic presidential contender, to embarrass President Ronald Reagan.

The issue of allowing the marines and other members of the multinational force to be deployed outside Beirut has been discussed since they were sent in September 1982,



U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon pushed a cart carrying sandbags through mud near their Beirut base Friday in an effort to fortify their positions.

but under conditions different from those now proposed.

As Mr. Reagan indicated at a news conference last month, there was consideration of moving the multinational force out of Beirut behind the Lebanese Army as it takes over areas evacuated by Israeli and Syrian forces. The current plan envisages the Lebanese Army taking control of areas held by Lebanese factions.

Israel is reported considering reducing its presence in southern

Lebanon and pulling its forces farther south from the Awali River to the Litani, and allowing Lebanese Army units into the evacuated area.

The administration is reluctant to move the Marines at this time for fear of giving the impression that it is deserting its military involvement in Lebanon at a time when many in Congress are urging that it be reduced.

■ **Poll Backs U.S. Pullout**

A majority of people polled in

the United States by the ABC television network want U.S. troops pulled out of Lebanon and six out of seven said they wanted President Reagan to meet with the Syrian president, The Associated Press reported from New York.

ABC said the poll of 508 people, taken Wednesday, found that 57 percent wanted the Marines withdrawn from Lebanon. That compares with 48 percent who favored withdrawal in December and 39 percent in November.



Dispute involves Pictón, Nueva and Lennox islands.

treating the theme of common and joint activities," suggesting the government would accept the "sea of peace" with adjustments.

In an earlier interview, Mr. Caputo said that after the Falklands war, "we have become very conscious of what happens between countries that are inflexible."

## Chief of Civil Rights Panel Urges U.S. Program Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

added that there had been "no empirical assessment" of whether these two developments were related.

She said the commission should also try to determine "what techniques universities employ to increase minority representation among their student bodies or faculties."

At the elementary and secondary school level, Miss Chavez said, the commission should give special attention to the role of bilingual programs in increasing the segregation and "isolation" of Hispanic students.

The old commission supported busing as a means of school desegregation. Miss Chavez said the agency could reassess this policy in a study of "voluntary methods of achieving school desegregation."

Miss Chavez said "one of our highest priorities for the new year" should be a study of "the adverse consequences of affirmative action programs on Americans of Eastern and Southern European descent."

On that issue, as in studies of housing, employment and voting

rights, Miss Chavez said, the commission must guard against any suggestion that numerical "underrepresentation" implies discrimination.

She also urged the commission to investigate the legal theory that employers should set equal pay for jobs of comparable value, as measured by such criteria as job skills and responsibility.

Women won millions of dollars in back pay and raises last year when a federal judge in Washington State accepted this doctrine. But Miss Chavez said, "The principle that underlies 'comparable worth' is a fundamentally radical one that would alter our existing marketplace economy."

She urged the commission to cancel further work on a study of women and members of minority groups in high-technology industries, where there was "little evidence of discrimination."

The staff director also said the agency should cancel its study of differences in the types of discrimination experienced by blacks, Hispanics, Americans and other minority groups.



Jonas Savimbi

## Offensive In Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

rilla activity would have a significant political impact in South Africa itself.

South African officials have also indicated that the operation is designed to increase pressure on the Angolan authorities to withdraw their support for the insurgents.

Mr. Savimbi leads the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which, since Angola's civil war of

1975-76, has taken to guerrilla fighting to oppose the Cuban-supported winners of the conflict. Angola has frequently accused South Africa of aiding Mr. Savimbi's group.

Mr. Savimbi's guerrillas are fighting in different areas from those contested by the South Africans, but the combined weight of the two offensives has strained Angola's military resources, according to Western experts and Mr. Savimbi's supporters in Angola.

■ **No Threat of Sanctions**

The UN resolution condemning the South African attack was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola, the Reuters report said.

In its new form, the resolution referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations," but this was still insufficient to win U.S. and British support.

The British delegate, John Margetson, objected to "the extreme language in which it is couched" and suggested a more dignified approach.

## Clashes Erupt In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Associated Press reported from Beirut.

The minister, Hussein Sheikholeslam, made the remarks Thursday night on a visit to the city of Baalbek, a target of an Israeli air raid Wednesday.

■ **Israeli Withdrawal Possible**

Israel's chief of staff said Friday his army could withdraw from Lebanon even if Syrian forces remained behind, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

In an interview with the Ha'aretz newspaper, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy said the military favored withdrawing from Lebanon in a single move rather than in phases because a phased pullout would only draw out the process.

He said that such a move would depend, however, on arrangements to guarantee the security of Israel's northern border, including informal alliances with Christian and Moslem Shiite militias in south Lebanon to keep out Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas.

"First we must get the arrangements in place, then we'll set a pullout date," General Levy told Ha'aretz. "Setting the date should be a technical matter, not a goal."

## Tunis Cancels Rise in Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

to his question, that city garbage contained large quantities of wasted bread.

In an interview shortly after the president's speech, the prime minister accepted cabinet responsibility for underestimating public opposition but rejected the notion that his cabinet was at fault. "The measures were economically justified, but perhaps we underestimated the magnitude of discontent over them and above all the extent to which this would be exploited by political opposition groups," Mr. Mzali said.

The prime minister declined to identify those groups. However, a senior official described them as "Khomenists" — Islamic fundamentalists using methods similar to those of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini but not necessarily in contact with Iran.

Mr. Mzali said 800 to 900 persons had been arrested during the riots. Many of them, he said, were looters rather than leaders of the protests.

"The president is close to the people, flexible and pragmatic," the prime minister said in explaining the reversal. When Mr. Bourguiba saw the reaction, Mr. Mzali said, he ordered the increases suspended and instructed the government to propose other economic measures.

"We have to find other ways of raising 140 million dinars," he continued. That figure, the equivalent of about \$188 million, is the amount of the subsidy to grain producers the government planned to withdraw and pass on to the consumer.

Mr. Bourguiba also announced that he had ordered a new budget to be presented in three months that would raise prices on such goods as wines and alcohols, "to lighten the burden on the economically weak."

## U.S. Olympic Diver Died Before Giving Evidence

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — An Olympic gold medal winner who died after a head injury was to have been a prosecution witness in a major federal cocaine trafficking case, according to court documents.

Police say they are uncertain whether the cocaine case had any bearing on the death of Kenneth Sitberger, 38, which they are investigating as "suspicious." Mr. Sitberger, who won a gold medal for diving at the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, was found dead Monday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poland Says Party Expelled 8,000

WARSAW (Reuters) — About 8,000 members of Poland's ruling Communist Party have been expelled since October as part of a drive to rejuvenate the organization after the crisis provoked by the independent Solidarity union, a party spokesman said Friday.

Jerzy Majka, chief of the party Central Committee's information department, said at a news conference that the members had been expelled "for inactivity and for not fulfilling the duties of party membership."

About 5,000 new members have been admitted and can be expected to be more active in the organization and relate their jobs more closely to ordinary Poles, he said. Mr. Majka said that in local elections to party posts since October, about 30 percent of the incumbents had lost. The voting was the first since the 1981 imposition of martial law, now lifted.

### Church, Warsaw Said to Ease Tension

WARSAW (Reuters) — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, will meet Pope John Paul II in Rome this month to discuss a thaw in relations between the church and Poland's Communist government, church sources said Friday.

Informed sources said Cardinal Glemp, in five hours of talks with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on Thursday, had agreed that the church would moderate attacks on the government by outspoken priests who support the banned Solidarity trade union. In exchange, the church expected the authorities to release political prisoners and abandon political trials, the sources said.

Optimism from church leaders was echoed by the government newspaper, Zycie Warszawy, which said the meeting "finally and irrevocably disposed of allegations of growing tension between the church and state." The apparent improvement in relations follows several months of harassment of the church by the government following the pope's visit to Poland last January.

### Carlos Blamed for Attacks in France

PARIS (NYT) — The terrorist known as Carlos has been identified as the author of a letter claiming responsibility for the New Year's Eve bombings that killed 5 persons and wounded 41 in the south of France, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said Friday.

The letter, received Thursday at the West Berlin office of Agence France-Presse, was signed by the Arab Armed Struggle Organization, but West German specialists said the handwriting was that of Carlos, the ministry spokesman said. The press agency also said that it had learned through government sources that Carlos was in East Berlin.

Carlos is a Venezuelan whose real name is Ilich Ramirez Sanchez. The news agency said intelligence agencies already had samples of Carlos's handwriting, identified through fingerprints. The bombings Saturday night killed two people at Marseille's main railroad station and two others aboard a Marseille-Paris high-speed train. A third person injured in the train blast died later in a hospital.

### Arafat Resolutions Are Repudiated

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — A Palestinian dissident leader said Friday that his faction of the el-Fatah guerrilla group would not abide by resolutions adopted by a council under Yasser Arafat's leadership.

Mohammed Said Musa, also known as Abu Musa, said in a statement that the council's meeting in Tunis this week was illegal because "two-thirds of its members did not attend." He said Mr. Arafat, who is chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and leader of the divided Fatah, one of the eight groups forming the PLO, had lost his legitimacy because of his recent meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The council, which met under Mr. Arafat on Tuesday, expelled Abu Musa and four other pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan rebel officers who fought against Mr. Arafat's forces in northern Lebanon.

### U.S. Panel Gets Memo in Tapes Probe

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been shown a memorandum, written in 1981 by the general counsel to the U.S. Information Agency, that advised the director of the agency, Charles Z. Wick, to ask the permission of other parties before taping recordings of telephone conversations.

Attached to the memorandum was a copy of the General Services Administration regulation that bans secret taping of telephone conversations by government officials, except for law-enforcement and counterintelligence purposes. Also attached was an order to James T. Hackett, then the associate director for management of the agency, to purchase and install the taping equipment.

The Senate committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have begun inquiries into the extent of Mr. Wick's surreptitious taping of telephone conversations and whether he violated government regulations. Mr. Wick acknowledged last week that he had taped some telephone calls with government officials and members of his staff without informing them. Earlier, he had denied secretly taping conversations.

### Chicago Sun-Times Executives Resign

CHICAGO (AP) — Four leading executives of the Chicago Sun-Times, including the publisher, announced their resignations Friday, three days before Rupert Murdoch takes over the newspaper.

The resignation of James Hoge, the publisher, takes effect Monday when ownership of the newspaper is transferred from Field Enterprises to News America Publishing, Mr. Murdoch's company, the Sun-Times said in a statement.

The resignations came two months after it was announced that Mr. Murdoch had bought the Sun-Times, the nation's seventh-largest newspaper, for more than \$90 million in cash. Mr. Hoge was among a group of investors who made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Sun-Times.

### Salvadoran Captain Will Be Freed

SAN SALVADOR (LAT) — A Salvadoran Army captain reportedly linked to the killings of two U.S. trade union officials three years ago will be freed from custody Jan. 18, the judge handling the case said Thursday.

U.S. diplomats here had pointed to the arrest of Captain Eduardo Avila on Dec. 19 as a sign that the Salvadoran government was trying to wipe out the death squads. However, Captain Avila is in custody for a matter unrelated to the case of the murdered unionists, it was disclosed Thursday. He was being held for 30 days after having left the country without permission of his army superiors, Judge Nelson Garcia said.

U.S. officials want Captain Avila to give evidence in the killings of two AFL-CIO advisers to the Salvadoran land reform agency. Two Salvadoran National Guardsmen confessed to the killing and said another officer helped plan the murders.

### U.S. Latin Report Nears Publication

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America will meet with him at the White House on Wednesday to present its final report, the presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday.

Mr. Speakes said former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, chairman of the commission, will hold a news conference after the meeting when the report will be made public.

Government sources reported earlier this week that the panel is expected to recommend that \$1 billion in economic and military aid and free elections are the keys to peace and prosperity in the region in the coming years. The commission, whose 12 members encompass a wide range of political opinion, was created by Mr. Reagan to produce long-term policy recommendations.

### For the Record

Navy Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. returned Friday to a joyful welcome at Virginia Beach, Virginia, where his squadron is based. Lieutenant Goodman was freed Thursday by Syria, almost a month after his plane was downed over Lebanon. (AP)

William Howard Taft 4th, general counsel of the Defense Department, will be nominated to succeed Paul Thayer as deputy secretary of defense. President Ronald Reagan announced Thursday. (NYT)

British shipyard workers canceled a nationwide strike Friday just hours before it was to begin when British Shipbuilders and its 13 unions agreed to resume talks to avert "catastrophe" in the industry, a company spokesman said. (UPI)

Mika Spiljak, president of Yugoslavia, has accepted President Ronald Reagan's invitation to visit the White House on Feb. 1, the White House press office announced Friday. (AP)

Sicily's second-ranking political leader was arrested Friday for "Mafia-type" activities. The Palermo police arrested the regional vice president, Salvatore Stornello, 59, on a warrant issued by Rome magistrates. The Rome investigators also issued warrants against 11 others. (UPI)

Nine foreign ministers from Latin American nations will meet Saturday in Panama City to study peace plans for Central America, including proposals aimed at isolating Nicaragua, Panamanian Foreign Ministry sources said. (Reuters)

King Juan Carlos I told the Spanish military Friday in his annual address to accept without complaint a reduction in the army's strength that will cost more than 6,000 officers their jobs. The government plans to reduce the army's strength to 195,000 men by 1990, from the present 260,000. (AP)

## Beagle Channel: Alfonsín's Biggest Foreign Issue

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

USHUALA, Argentina — The single-engine plane bounced in the gusty winds as it circled near the three small islands in the mouth of the Beagle Channel at the tip of South America.

The craggy, wooded islands — Pictón, Lennox and Nueva — lay in misty tranquility below, a pastoral scene that seemed to belie a territorial dispute with Chile that Argentine officials say is the most explosive foreign issue facing the new government of President Raúl Alfonsín.

The two countries almost went to war over the islands in 1978, and today squads of torpedo boats still face off in the Beagle Channel, a 125-mile-long (200-kilometer-long) body of water that cuts dramatically among Andean peaks to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Argentine boats steam out of this town, a booming frontier settlement nestled on a fjord in the channel. Chile's come from Puerto Williams, a naval station across the channel and several miles east.

To secure its claim, Chile has put a handful of shepherds on the islands, annoying the Argentines. Argentine ships have regularly sailed through Chilean-claimed waters, angering the Chileans.

At stake in the dispute are rich South Atlantic fishing grounds and possible offshore oil, as well as competing claims to Antarctica. Beyond that, Mr. Alfonsín faces a sensitive political dilemma in the dispute, which dominates the headlines even more than Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands in the spring of 1982.

Public sentiment demands that he not give up Argentina's claims. But a settlement is the key to Mr. Alfonsín's strategy of subordinating the military, which he replaced in power on Dec. 10 after nearly eight years of military rule. A settlement, according to government officials, would help justify deep cuts in military spending and manpower.

Striking out quickly to find a solution while his popularity is high, Mr. Alfonsín sent the deputy foreign minister, Hugo Gobbi, to the Vatican in mid-December to revive a five-year-old papal mediation. It was the new government's first major foreign policy initiative.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo issued a statement in late December saying "concrete progress" had been made in Mr. Gobbi's talks that "permit seeing the possibility of a base accord with Chile in a relatively brief period of time."

Circling near the islands in his plane, Hector Omar Sperino, a 40-year-old heating specialist who has been flying over the channel for nine years, chuckled as he looked out and said, "It's a sticky problem down there, isn't it?"

Named after the Beagle, the research ship aboard which Charles Darwin sailed through here in 1833, the Beagle Channel is on average about seven miles wide, dividing Tierra del Fuego from the small islands that lead down to Cape Horn and on to Antarctica.

The Atlantic half of the Beagle Channel is an east-west boundary line under an 1881 treaty. The issue is: Where does the channel end and the Atlantic begin?

The Argentines say the channel ends before it reaches the islands. That means, they say, that the boundary turns due south and follows what the treaty says are Chilean islands down to Cape Horn. This would fit in with what most Argentines see as a historic principle of the Atlantic being Argentine and the Pacific being Chilean.

Chile, however, argues that the channel extends beyond the islands. This would give Chile a slice of the South Atlantic.

Chile won what was supposed to be a binding arbitration under Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in 1977, but Argentina rejected the

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## Black Sworn In U.S. Racial Gap in Infant Mortality Grows

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them, according to Air Force Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space

He added that if health departments recorded infant deaths by family income, the records would

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the woman who demanded that Mr. Torricelli have snow removed from her driveway in New Jersey. Told that the congressman was at his Washington office, she told an aide, "That's O.K., just as long as it's done by tomorrow."

<p>The city was to have received a share of the net profits from the televising of Miss Ross's July 21 concert, which was</p>	<p>ed Lou Cannon, The Washington Post's chronicler of the Reagan presidency.</p>	<p>gressman. Cannon said that the city official who said "That's gets done</p>
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## Invading Nicaragua Isn't On

By McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — Is invasion of Nicaragua a possibility that the U.S. government should be prepared to report, there are strong indications that had history been about to produce bad recommendations on this point.

Some commission members apparently believe that President John F. Kennedy surrendered a valuable card when he gave conditional assurance against a military invasion of Cuba at the climax of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. They think this "card" should not be repeated in the current case of Nicaragua.

A look at what Kennedy really thought and said may be helpful. The essence of the understanding that ended the acute phase of the missile crisis is not to be found in any document jointly approved by the United States and the Soviet Union — no such document exists.

Oct. 27 and 28, 1962, which were published in full at the time. Kennedy's letter "to give assurance against any invasion of Cuba" was conditioned on the establishment of effective arrangements through the United Nations "to ensure the carrying out and continuation" of the reciprocal Soviet commitment to remove the missiles and not introduce such weapons into Cuba again.

The assurances thus conditioned were never formally given because Fidel Castro never permitted U.S. inspection. The removal of the missiles was verified, with Soviet cooperation, by U.S. aerial photography.

The absence of formal assurance against invasion did not mean that for Kennedy it remained a live question. Barring the extreme provocation of the missiles, he had no intention whatever of invading Cuba. He found it obvious that if the assurance could help get the missiles out of Cuba, they should be provided.

Of a position he already held. To his internal repression and external adventurism of Cuba required U.S. opposition but not an invasion.

On Nov. 20, when it was obvious that there would be U.S. supervision, he made the distinction clear. "We will not, of course, abandon political, economic and other efforts of this hemisphere to halt subversion from Cuba, nor our purpose to hope that the Cuban people will some day be truly free. But these policies are very different from an attempt to launch a military invasion of the island."

Kennedy knew what the American people would say if they were openly asked to endorse an invasion of Cuba.

What he understood in 1962 and 1963 is even more true today. In the absence of a provocation equal to that of the missiles of 1962, an invasion of Cuba is quite simply out of bounds from the standpoint of the best interests of the United States.

In an open society, what is obvious at home cannot be hidden from others. Any threat to invade Cuba would be an evident bluff that could not strengthen Fidel Castro — first by arousing his people against the United States and then when the emptiness of the bluff was exposed.

A good deal of nonsense is propagated about Mr. Castro's ability to threaten sea-lanes and about the menace of his modern arsenal. Mr. Castro knows, even if ignorant of the United States, that the measure way to lose his job would be to attack the United States directly.

These are empty and unworthy threats. Is Nicaragua different? Only in sense that a U.S. military invasion there would be even less justifiable than in Cuba. It would be a self-inflicted wound punished by American voters at the next available opportunity. The threats of invasion must be empty and can only strengthen the Sovietist left.

The controlling issues in Central America are political, not military. The kinds of U.S. strength that can sensibly be applied there are those that are politically supportive at home and politically effective on the scene. Invasion means neither.

An invasion of Nicaragua could be justified only if there were a genuine military threat to the United States. But the realities of relative strength make it totally clear that no one is going to make war on the United States from Central America. The States from Central America that are something genuinely carry in their mind about the area in such terms.

The writer, professor of history at New York University, was a senior security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## To Bonn Envoy Burns, Security Is Crucial

By James M. Maricham

New York Times Service

BONN — U.S. Ambassador Arthur F. Burns conceded to an audience in Hamburg last year that he found diplomacy "a universe inordinately filled with gossip, emotion and even suspicion — a world in which perception of facts often obscures facts themselves."

With a touch of nostalgia, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said that, by comparison, international finance was a familiar terrain of "relative order and predictability."

In two and a half years on the job here, Mr. Burns, 73, has lived through the unpredictabilities of a power transfer from Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and an emotional debate over American missiles and national security.

A wrenching time for many West Germans, the experience has not ruffled the American envoy's inclination to intellectual orderliness and candor, traits that have delighted, and sometimes startled, Bonn's political class.

A duty officer, compactly elegant in his double-breasted suit with wide lapels, Mr. Burns operates from an impersonal office in the barracks-like U.S. Embassy, an architectural leftover from the occupation years. There, stoking his pipe as he spoke in an interview, the ambassador drew a kind of balance sheet.

Mr. Burns said he was concerned by two interlocking issues: the course of the security debate in West Germany and the national economy. "One will influence the other," he said, "or certainly, the latter will influence the former."

If the West German economy does not make a strong recovery, the ambassador said, the elections scheduled for 1987 could bring the Social Democrats back to power. The opposition party has deserted the firmly pro-NATO positions of Mr. Schmidt and is turning away from the Atlantic alliance.

If the Social Democrats were returned to office without changing their "somewhat ambivalent" attitude to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Burns said, there was "a remote possibility" West Germany would leave the alliance altogether.

"What I think is more likely is that NATO may be weakened rather than abandoned," he said. "A weakening of Germany's adherence to NATO would have a strong impact on congressional opinion back home. And that in turn may lead to a further weakening of NATO."

"These are dire possibilities," he said, "and, while they concern me, thinking of the future, I am reasonably confident that good sense will ultimately prevail in Germany and that the NATO alliance, which has been strengthened considerably by the deployment of modernized weapons, will remain intact."

The ambassador said that "the best contribution" of the Reagan administration to the security debate here would be "to talk less about missiles in Europe and to focus more on basic political, economic and cultural values that we share in common."

Mr. Burns had a close working relationship with Mr. Schmidt when he was chancellor, and says he has had "a consistently high opinion" of Mr. Kohl, who took over the government 16 months ago. "He is a man of strong convictions," Mr. Burns said, referring to the Christian Democratic chancellor. "He knows where he wants to go. And he has a folksy way of communicating with the German people that has served him in good stead."

Unlike Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl knows little about economics and, as the ambassador put it, "obviously needs assistance." Mr. Burns said he believed Mr. Kohl was now giving greater attention to the economy. "The recovery which is now in process of developing," he said, "will need to be nurtured with great care by the government and by the business community."

Mr. Burns, who was chairman of

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, keeps abreast of world economic indicators. He sees the prospects for profits in West German industry as considerably lower than those in the United States or Japan.

"Before a large extensive recovery can take place, the outlook for profits will have to be significantly better," he said, arguing for a lightening of tax and regulatory burdens on West German businesses.

The Reagan administration, he said, could ease the economic situation of West German allies by reducing the U.S. budget deficit, which would bring down interest rates and stanch the flow of West German investment capital to the United States.

The ambassador expresses understanding for West Germany's attempts to use its economic resources to encourage liberalizing trends within East Germany. He said he would not be surprised if further West German loans to East Germany were forthcoming, but only after the Communist authorities made "far larger concessions to the interests of the Federal Republic."

Mr. Burns takes a long view on the question of German reunification. "Germany is a divided nation," he said. "Berlin is a divided city. Europe is a divided continent. I don't think this condition will last indefinitely. Eventually, the German nation will be reunified within a very different Europe than we have now. But whether that will take place 20 years from now or 300 years from now, I don't pretend to know."

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## Thai Warns Vietnamese Not to Attack

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The deputy prime minister of Thailand declared Friday that his country's army would fight if Vietnamese forces intruded on Thai territory "only one inch" in their pursuit of Cambodia's resistance fighters.

"I am very confident of our army, and the people as a whole, and I mean all 50 million of them, would resist if any incursion takes place," Bhaichai Rattakul said in an interview.

The deputy prime minister was responding to questions regarding increased Vietnamese military action. Observers here expect a Vietnamese offensive to try to wipe out resistance forces operating along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Bhaichai said Thailand would not take military action if the fighting was contained within Cambodia's borders, even if it meant the destruction of the resistance forces.

He added, however, that he told Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, last year that Thailand could never accept Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. He said that there must be a complete withdrawal of all troops before Vietnam could expect to improve relations with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Bhaichai said Thailand was concerned by the increased Soviet military presence at former U.S. bases in Vietnam.

The statement was made as the panel investigating the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief political rival to Mr. Marcos, brought back for more

questioning a witness who disputed the government version of events. An airline ground technician testified last week that the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, could not have shot Mr. Aquino.

The technician, Ramon Balang, said Friday that he had heard a shot near the bottom of an exit stairway of Mr. Aquino's plane. Mr. Galman, smiling, was standing amid a group of soldiers several feet in front and to the left of Mr. Aquino.

Soldiers shot Mr. Galman to death immediately after the murder. Photographs revealed Thursday show a man in civilian clothing, apparently carrying a gun, running away. The photographs were taken by Recto Mercene of The Times Journal, an English-language newspaper in Manila.

The bishops' statement advises Filipinos to follow their consciences in deciding whether to vote in a Jan. 27 plebiscite and parliamentary elections scheduled for May.

But it adds: "In the light of the unusual circumstances in our country today, the right of citizens not to participate in political exercises they consider contrary to the dictates of conscience has to be respected."



An unidentified gunman, in circle, ran from the scene of the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Aug. 21 at Manila airport. An inquiry commission released the photograph — which also shows the bodies of Mr. Aquino and his alleged assassin — on Thursday.

## Philippine Bishops Won't Bar Boycott of Vote

United Press International

MANILA — The influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, in a departure from previous statements, advised Filipinos on Friday they may be morally justified in boycotting upcoming elections.

In a statement to be read in churches Sunday, the bishops describe the political climate under President Ferdinand E. Marcos as "far from normal."

The statement was made as the panel investigating the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief political rival to Mr. Marcos, brought back for more

questioning a witness who disputed the government version of events. An airline ground technician testified last week that the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, could not have shot Mr. Aquino.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Getty Museum Getting Richer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MALIBU, California — The J. Paul Getty Museum, the richest museum in the United States and probably the world, will be even richer as a result of the deal announced Wednesday under which Penzance Co. and Gordon P.



Duccio's painting of the crucifixion.

Getty, the late billionaire's youngest son, will buy the Los Angeles-based Getty Oil Co.

Texaco announced Friday that it would acquire the 11.8 percent of the Getty Oil stock held by the museum for \$125 million, or a total of about \$1.16 billion (Details on page 7.) Until recently, the Getty shares, which make up the bulk of the museum's endowment, have been selling in the \$80 range. The deal means that the Malibu museum should be sitting on a trust worth about \$2 billion if the purchase is completed.

The Getty Trust must spend about \$80 million a year — or 4.25 percent of the current market value of its holdings growing out of the original endowment, according to federal tax law.

In 1976, when J. Paul Getty died, he left oil stocks then valued at about \$700 million to his Malibu museum, which specializes in Greek and Roman antiquities, French decorative art and European paintings.

Last October, when the Getty Trust announced it was building a second museum on a 162-acre site in the Los Angeles area of Brentwood, with a scholarship and conservation center, the endowment had grown in value to \$1.6 billion, including Getty and non-Getty assets.

## ■ Getty Purchase Fought

Meanwhile, Graham Heathcote of the Associated Press reported from London:

An early 14th-century painting of the crucifixion of Jesus by Duccio di Buoninsegna will leave England for California in July unless \$2.7 million can be raised through public donations.

The name of the seller remains a secret, but the London art dealer Hugh Leggett said Wednesday: "There is no question at all that Malibu is where it's going. The cost is extremely high, but the picture must be saved if we are to have any pride at all in our great cultural possessions."

The Getty Museum has already scooped up at least \$50 million worth of art works in Europe, disarming museum curators unable to match its spending power.

Some British art and conservation specialists are urging tougher laws to stop the drain or greater tax concessions to help owners meet repair bills on their stately homes — the usual reason for selling works of art.

Last month, Britain's arts minister, Lord Gower, announced that he was delaying export of the Duccio for seven months to give British museums a chance to buy it. Works of art worth more than \$8,000 (\$11,344) or more than 50 years old need an export license.

The Duccio crucifixion has been in Britain since at least 1854. The family of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres acquired it in 1863, but sold it at a Christie's auction in 1976 for £1 million. The purchaser sold it to the Getty Museum last year for £1,798,800, as was later revealed by the Arts Ministry. If a British collection buys the picture, there will be another £120,000 to pay because of British sales tax. There is no tax on exported art.

## Paris Dealers Catching On, Sort of, to Promotion

PARIS — Things are moving in the French art and antiques trade. Traditionally secretive, the dealers suddenly feel the urge to be in the news. During the past two months, one book about the profession has appeared and there have been two monographs, one financed by a dealer and the other written by one. The result is informative — if not always in the way the sponsors intended.

The book about the profession, "Etre Antiquaire" (Dealing Antiques), written by

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

Catherine Ardin and illustrated by Robert Pimentel's photographs, has literary ambitions. Its jacket, which shows 48 faces peering out of circular openings within silvery squares, reminds one of a French election billboard: Some candidates wheedling their constituents with an engaging grin and others conveying a grimaced determination to do their bounden duty.

Written in the neo-Surrealist vein that was considered avant-garde among Parisian journalists a decade ago, the text yields little factual information. It consists of 64 "profiles," of which a typical specimen begins: "His youth whetted by the weight of years, Bernard Dulon [a dealer in African and pre-Columbian art] says he is 24,000 years old: 10,000 for his knowledge and 24 for gains and losses. In his Lilliputian gallery, where the mirror-walls push back to infinity the smallness of the place, objects are like books to him who is willing to be trained to read them." Then come Dulon's own words: "Hunting objects and elevating them, through my network of knowledge [connaissance] — one of those Surrealist images [in the rank I believe is theirs]." And so on.

The more easily accessible portions of the text are those where the dealers are described

as wonderful human beings — perceptive, sensitive, cultivated. These are couched in simple language.

"Etre Antiquaire" derives its art market significance from the dealers who have backed it. One can see what tempted some of the very young ones, little-known outside their Lilliputian Parisian holes, as the writer might put it. Dealers and experts of international repute, such as Felix Marcellac, the Art Deco specialist, may also have considered the exercise useful because of the element of fashion and literary pretense that plays a considerable role in their trade.

But most of the dealers of international repute must have been moved by different considerations. Five of the seven dealers in top-quality French furniture who operate as a loosely-knit group called "Antiquaires à Paris" figure in the book. They include Didier Aaron, perhaps the most farsighted of all French dealers, whose business extends on both sides of the Atlantic. His specialty does not require such Left-Bank-style literature.

More surprising still is the presence of Jean Nicotier and Georges Lefebvre, who deal in expensive European porcelain of the 17th and 18th century. Both are at the top of their profession — as experts in their field and in terms of the quality of their wares and clients. They are no-nonsense dealers from the most traditional-minded section of the French middle class. Their clients are either rich and conservative Frenchmen or foreigners and would not be impressed by such a publication.

The same applies to Jacques Kugel, who sells highly important Baroque silver and precious objects of the 17th and 18th centuries, or to Jacqueline Boccador, a specialist in medieval sculpture. For Charles Raton, a dealer who probably plays a greater role than any other in the diffusion of African art in post-World War I Europe, the need to be in this book is difficult to see. Raton was

buying and selling African art when hardly anybody knew anything about it, and was still a major figure in the late 1970s. Now in his mid-80s, he is retired.

At the other end of the scale, Jean-Michel Beurdeley, who sells Tang pottery to Japanese collectors and Far Eastern sculpture to U.S. museums and spends much of his time between Thailand, New York and London, is just as unlikely to have thought he would be adding much to his reputation, or targeting clients. He is the son of Michel Beurdeley, an internationally known expert on Chinese porcelain and author of many reference books on the subject. That is enough to know anybody who matters in the field.

It all leaves one plausible motivation that could be shared by all: The need to make a statement in book form, just like auction houses — which issue season review books every year. Alas, dealers cannot release sales figures — the tax collector lurks in the background, the people they bought from would come and get them, and the next potential vendor of any item would ask three times the price. Neither can they say anything about the collectors — if they don't want to lose clients instantly. So they just chose to say nothing in 248 pages of glossy art paper.

One alternative for them might be to publish someone's book on a subject of interest to them. Maurice Segoura, who appears in "Etre Antiquaire," has chosen that option. A monograph by Patricia Lemoine on Adam Weisweiler, the great Louis XVI cabinet-maker, carries Segoura's name — over the title on the jacket and in bigger print.

The book started off as an academic dissertation by a young student. Despite a complete rewrite, it still reads like working notes slapped together — there is biographical data, some brief considerations on style and very little of any practical use. It is often difficult to understand what the plates relate to. Still, rich clients will identify what they bought here and there. Potential vendors will

take notice. The most sophisticated card for a professional might well turn out to be the sponsorship of such a book.

Writing such a book is better still, but time-consuming. Florence Camard, the wife and business partner of the Art Nouveau and Art Deco expert Jean-Pierre Camard, has just published an essay called simply "Ruhlmann." Jacques-Emile Ruhlmann, the designer and cabinetmaker, was a key figure in the development of the Art Deco movement. All the documentation relevant to Ruhlmann's career has survived, and Florence Camard clearly has it at her fingertips. More-over she was allowed by the family to borrow Ruhlmann's record of all the models he designed, with the dimensions of each specimen or the men employed in his workshop executed in a given vicer. This makes it possible to say which piece made in Ruhlmann's style can be rightly described as being by him, and which others are contemporary imitations.

Alas, this vital record is missing in the book — Florence Camard says she hopes to publish it separately. The text has been cut down to an interesting introduction that barely allows the author to bring in the basic facts. The photographic documentation, equally interesting, is too fragmented. The result is a coffee-table book written and illustrated in the manner of French photo-journalism. At least, it is well done. An English-language version, which seems indicated, might offer the opportunity to expand it.

There seems little doubt that such efforts will be refined as time goes on. The French trade has all the dynamism so sadly lacking in the outdated Paris auction system.

As it comes itself for the internationalization of the market, which is only just beginning, it is bound to borrow more and more from the public-relations techniques developed over the years by the English auction houses.

## Circus Drawings, Ballet Dancers Featured in London Exhibits

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One of London's New Year traditions, especially in the 1920s, was a major season at the Olympia of "Bertram Mills's Great International Circus," which attracted wirewalkers, clowns, equestrians and big cat acts from every part of the world. Among English painters Dame Laura Knight was the one most assiduous in portraying the circus, and no work of hers is more famous than "Charivari," a huge painting of 1927 which embodied the spirit of circus by portraying every animal and performer featured at Mills's that season.

"Charivari" is the centerpiece at the Editions Graphiques Gallery of the "Dame Laura Knight" show, which also concentrates on her other specialty, the dancers of Diaghilev's "Ballets Russes" with whom she got permission to work backstage during their 1919 visit to London, and with some of whom, particularly Pavlova and her company, she traveled. This show features her best circus and dance drawings and paintings, and continues to the late 1940s with a portrait of the actor Paul Scofield.

"Dame Laura Knight," Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford Street, Bond Street, W1, to Jan. 14.

Another, and still, annual winter tradition is for the London Festival

Ballet to stage "The Nutcracker" and "Cinderella" at the Royal Festival Hall. To coincide with this year's entertainment the Riverside Terrace at the Festival Hall, now a permanent art gallery, is mounting "Drawn to Ballet," an exhibition of drawings and lithographs by Hungarian-born, London-based Zsuzsi Roboz. These consist of portrait drawings of some of the principals of the Royal Ballet and the London Festival Ballet companies; a sequence of virtually classical nude drawings of dancers in movement; and colored lithographs, including those illustrative of the movements of ballet, published by the National Theater Museum and posed for the artist by Antoinette Sibley. The show also includes images of "Beryl Grey" and "Nureyev Rehearsing the Festival Ballet."

"Drawn to Ballet: Drawings & Lithographs by Zsuzsi Roboz," Royal Festival Hall, Riverside Terrace Level 5, South Bank, SE1, to Jan. 18.

The Historic Houses Association consists entirely of English, Scottish and Welsh country houses in private ownership which are opened for a substantial part of the year to the public. Under the title "Treasured Possessions" Sotheby's has mounted a loan exhibition of art works, silver, ceramics and other objects from 76 member houses. Among the 220 exhibits, the "pure" art includes "Lord Chatham's Hound" (1783) by that greatest of animal painters, George



Zsuzsi Roboz's drawing of dancer Mary McKendry

Stubbbs; a "Self-Portrait" by the 17th-century Neapolitan painter Luca Giordano; a pastel portrait by Rosalba Carriera of "Sir William Morris" whose sister was an ancestor of the current owner, and the "Portrait of the Hon. Joshua Proby and his sister Elizabeth" (1765) by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among contemporary works of art are "A Mosque at Clitkoyou, Turkey" (1965) by Euan Uglow

and a watercolor related to a sculpture "Reclining Figure" (1938 and 1939) both by Henry Moore, formerly in the collection of the art historian Kenneth Clark. Chinese export porcelains are also well represented, as are curiosities such as the "Manscript of a Hunting Song by George Frederick Handel" (from Adlington Hall, Cheshire), a 1650 German case organ (from the Duke of Atholl's

Blair Castle, Perthshire) and a "Presentation Wheelbarrow and Spade" offered by the Nidd Valley Railway Company in the 1850s to mollify Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, who was enraged at the railway's passing through his grounds.

"Treasured Possessions," Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, W1, to Jan. 20.

Johnny Van Haeften all too rarely mounts a particular exhibition of his specialty, "Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings," of which he is now showing a splendid double dozen. Notable among these are a round panel of "A Winter Skating Scene in a Town" by Adriaen Pieterz. van de Venne (1589-1662); a rare set of landscape "Four Seasons" by Lucas van Uden (1595-1672); a friend and sometimes collaborator of Rubens; and an exceptionally curious "Capriccio View of a Mediterranean Port, from Ruins on a Hillside" (1650) by the Dutch painter Bartholomeus Breenbergh (1599-1659), in which he recalled his stay in Rome between 20 and 30 years before by including in this fantasy a painting of Michelangelo's "Statue of Moses" which he must have seen and sketched at the time of his visit. He also includes the dramatic figure of a young artist sketching, which one is tempted to see as a youthful self-portrait.

"Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings," Johnny Van Haeften, 13 Old Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, to Jan. 28.

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Paintings include works by Francesco Boucher, Giovanni Francesco Briglia, Cornelia Jacobsa, Delft, Master of the Female Half-Lengths, Hendrik Mommers, George Morland, August Querfurt, John Vanderbank, Hendrik van Balen & Jan Brueghel the Younger, Frans Pourbus, Egbert van Heemskerck, Hubert Robert.

Also included will be the Neugass Collection of 18th-century Meissen primarily produced between 1710 and 1735. The 75 (approx.) lots will include examples of Böttger stoneware, as well as pieces by Herold and Reinscke.

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## Use of Adobe for Homes Increasing in U.S.

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Adobe, the oldest and once the cheapest permanent building material in the Southwest United States, is enjoying a strong renaissance.

Houses of adobe, unbaked earthen blocks, are rising in communities from western Texas to southern California, wherever the weather is fairly dry and sunny.

"It's not something as startling as sudden, fast growth," said Joe Tibbets, publisher of Adobe. Today's Earthenware magazine. "It's more of a renaissance, in the sense that since the late 1970s and the advent of passive solar technology there have been a lot more people combining the old way of laying up very thick walls and the new technology of high-efficiency window glazing."

"There seems to be something in the American psyche that likes that cave-like security and wants all those electronics, too." Figures on the size and dollar volume of the adobe industry are hard to come by, Tibbets noted, since the industry is not organized and anyone with a mixture of mud and straw and a form to pour it into can produce the bricks in his backyard.

The most recent survey, in 1981, found that 4 million adobe bricks were made by commercial yards and sold in New Mexico, with typical adobe houses using 3,500 to 6,000 bricks. Southern California, which is second to New Mexico in adobe construction, produced 2 million bricks, Tibbets said.

The price of an adobe brick at the yard runs from 24 cents to 39 cents. As with other adaptations of poor people's housing, from carriage houses in Washington's fashionable Georgetown district to log chalets in Vermont ski country, adobe construction is being spearheaded by middle-class people for whom a home is a statement and not just a place to stay.

"A kid who came up from the barrio would never build his house

out of adobe, because that's what his parents did, that's what poor people did," said Richard Levin, one of Albuquerque's large adobe manufacturers. "But his kids might build with it, because it's culturally acceptable now."

Levin argues that adobe need not be costly. "It's all these Anglos moving in," he said. "They're the ones who are giving adobe the reputation of being expensive."

The expense of adobe construction compared with the usual wood frame or cinder block building method lies in the large amount of hand labor. A typical adobe block is 14 inches (about 35 centimeters) long, 10 inches thick and only 4 inches high, and since adobe walls tend to be at least two bricks thick, adobe bricklayers spend a lot of time building thickness, whereas wood frame or concrete block workers concentrate on building up.

Because of the mass involved in walls two feet or more thick, adobe houses require massive foundations. The traditional exposed wooden roof beams that jut out of

exterior walls and the intricate wood-strip ceilings between the beams also increase the costs.

The adobe movement has therefore attracted adherents with fairly expensive tastes. Prices of finished adobe homes advertised in Adobe Today, an industry journal, range from \$164,000 to \$245,000.

But defenders of adobe point out that, for those with the time and the back muscles to do it themselves, earth building may be one of the least expensive and most enjoyable ways to put a very chic but rustic roof over one's head.

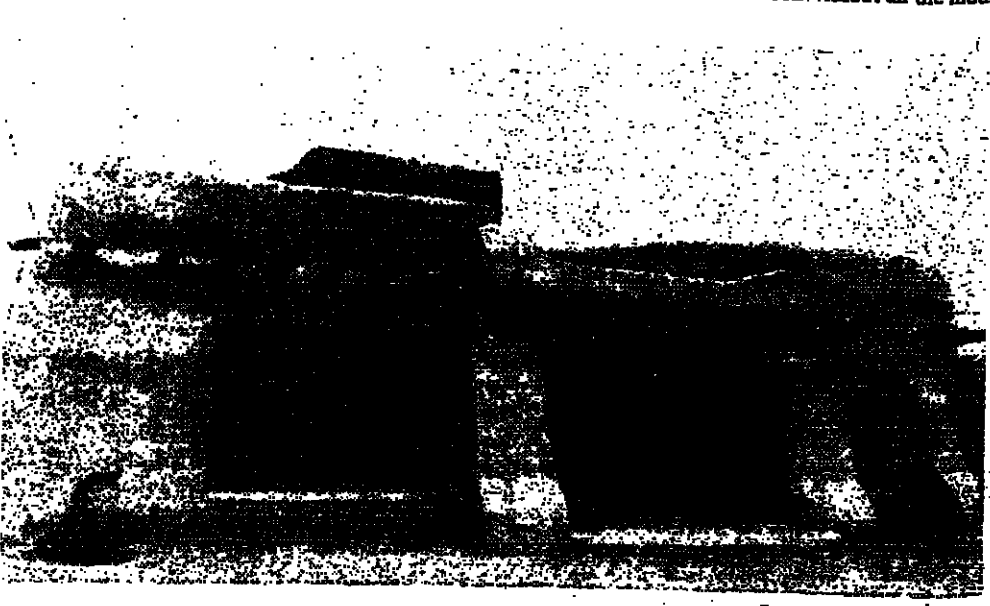
Albert Utton, a law professor at the University of New Mexico, swears he never laid an adobe brick before bedding his first one down in 1973. Two years later he and his family moved in while he kept adding on, and today he owns a spectacular home of 3,000 square feet (about 280 square meters), not including an atrium enclosing a swimming pool off the living room, which overlooks the Rio Grande river from a bluff high above town. Adobe bricks were introduced to

the Southwest 400 years ago by the arriving Spanish adventurers, who gave them a name borrowed from the Arabic *al-ubar*, meaning "the brick."

Modern adobe building follows the same principles, although gaining acceptance these days has been tricky. Building codes and insurance policies were slow in coming, and even today adobe's partisans are locked in battle with traditional builders over thermal and insulating properties.

These days adobe bricks are made with varying amounts of an asphalt emulsion added to help harden the brick and protect it against its greatest enemy, water, which is always trying to turn adobe back into the mud. Because of this, modern adobe buildings are usually covered with a cement plaster tinted with the characteristic rich brown desert color.

It is a sign of adobe's status that this colored plaster is increasingly appearing on two-story houses with suspiciously sharp lines and narrow walls, phony adobe for those who want the look without all the mud.



Adobe houses are enjoying a renaissance in the U.S. Southwest.

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

### Experts Finding Signs of Turnaround In Downward U.S. Productivity Trend

NEW YORK — Is the long downward trend in the rate of productivity growth in the United States at last turning around?

The decline started somewhere between 1965 and 1968 — by no coincidence during the buildup for the Vietnam war. From 1950 to 1965, the rate of growth of labor productivity in the private business sector averaged 3 percent a year, but from 1965 to 1973, it slipped to 2.13 percent a year, and from 1973 to 1981 it collapsed to 0.64 percent annually.

In terms of "multifactor productivity" — increases in real output divided by inputs of both labor and capital — productivity growth virtually stopped in the 1973-1981 period. Calculations by Martin Neil Bailey, an economist at the Brookings Institution, show that multifactor productivity fell to 0.06 percent in that period.

The cumulative costs of that fall in productivity were huge. Mr. Bailey calculates that the extra value of national output, if productivity had not fallen, would have been three times the size of the defense budget in 1981 or more than 20 percent of total personal consumption.

What caused the decline? The answers are important in deciding whether it is likely to be reversed. There are some reasons to think it is partly due to a slowdown in innovations and technical change.

Mr. Bailey cites two pieces of evidence: The number of patents granted to U.S. citizens fell from 37,000 in 1980 from a peak of 56,000 in 1971, and the ratio of research and development expenditures to gross national product fell to a low of 2.2 percent in 1978 from 2.9 percent in the 1960s.

But he finds this evidence "far from definitive" in fixing the blame for declining productivity on a depletion of possibilities for innovation.

The most obvious culprit was the oil-price explosions of 1973 and 1979. Up to 1973, energy use was rising at 1.92 percent a year relative to all the other factors that go into increasing output, and falling at 1.87 percent a year thereafter.

Various economic studies have suggested that, once energy prices stabilize, above-normal productivity growth should begin. The stabilization of oil prices in the last few years looks as though it is feeding the productivity recovery.

Similarly, the stabilization of other raw material prices also points to a revival of productivity gains, as does the general decline in inflation. Mr. Bailey thinks that if inflation is conquered the economy should go back to the old trend level of productivity and not just to its old growth rate; this jump could produce very rapid growth for a while.

Other explanations of the slowdown in U.S. productivity growth in the years 1965-1981 include: The rise in government regulation, a decline in work effort, a declining ratio of capital to labor, the instability of the economy as a whole, and the entrance of more women, youths and minorities into the labor force.

At a recent American Economic Association meeting, Professor Shirley P. Burge of Florida A&M University attacked the last of these theories in a paper titled "Women, Youth and Minorities and the Case of the Missing Productivity."

Her argument was that the apparent slowdown in productivity resulting from female, youth and minority entrants to the labor force is a result of mismanagement.

In earlier years, many of these people either had not been working at all or had been doing work that is not measured in the GNP, such as housework. She suggested that they had really augmented, not slowed, productivity and output growth for the economy as a whole.

The productivity slowdown was doubtless caused by a variety of factors, but Mr. Bailey thinks the post-1973 fall was chiefly due to temporary shocks, such as the oil-price increase and worldwide monetary responses to inflation that resulted in cyclical instability.

If such shocks are over, productivity is likely to advance much more rapidly in the years ahead.

Indeed, Mr. Bailey cites evidence that the turnaround is already under way; in the past three and a half years, productivity in manufacturing has grown much more than it did over the six and a half years after 1973. In fact, it has been climbing as quickly as it did in the earlier high-growth period, 1957 to 1963.

This lends credence to the "temporary shocks" explanation of what went wrong in the 1970s, rather than to some fundamental long-term decay of productivity.

But the United States may not yet be entirely out of danger in the area of productivity. Persistently high real rates of interest, supported by big budget deficits and inadequate savings rates, could put a drag on capital investment in new plant and equipment, and on research and development.

Investment in "human capital" through educational outlays may also falter, due to budgetary constraints. Inflation and cyclical instability also remain threats. And there is enough trouble militarily, politically and economically around the world to keep the United States from relaxing and assuming that the era of shocks and productivity disruption is over.

New York Times Service

## Fed Says M-1 Fell In Week

United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$600 million in the latest week, the Federal Reserve said Friday. It was a neutral figure in terms of expectations for interest rates, but a surge in demand for bank loans partly offset the favorable outlook.

Business loan demands at large banks surged \$2.286 billion in the week that ended Dec. 28, making credit demand in December higher than normal.

"We are receiving some disturbing data in terms of the credit picture," said William J. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president, Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "The final week closes out what proves to have been a strong final three months for short-term credit demands."

Mr. Sullivan noted that one factor in the higher demand was the narrowing spread between the prime rate and the commercial paper rate. Commercial paper is short-term borrowings by corporations, and the rate is usually below the prime.

Nevertheless, with the U.S. Treasury's huge borrowing needs well established, "if corporate demand increases, it points to higher interest rates as the business cycle matures," Mr. Sullivan said.

The M-1 aggregate of the money supply, comprising cash and other money available for immediate spending, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$521.5 billion in the week that ended Dec. 28, compared with \$522.1 billion the previous week.

For the latest 13 weeks, the M-1 averaged a 2.1-percent rate of gain.

The \$2.286-billion surge in loan demand at banks compared with a gain of \$1.885 billion the previous week.

U.S. banks had daily average net borrowed reserves of \$274 million in the statement week that ended Jan. 4, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said Friday, according to Reuters.

In the previous week, banks had net borrowed reserves of \$163 million, revised from \$139 million.

## European Currencies Drop to Record Lows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Many European currencies fell again to record lows Friday as the dollar continued rising.

The dollar came down slightly from the day's peaks as investors claimed profits on recent transactions, but dealers saw no evidence of a reversal of the upward trend.

"The dollar may be running out of steam somewhat at the end of the week... but it is certainly not set for a significant profit-taking-generated downturn, and can be expected to continue trading near its highs," one dealer said.

In London, the dollar climbed above 2.81 Deutsche marks for the first time in 10 years in early trading, after having risen about 8 pence against the mark in the past week, and set new record highs against the British pound, the French franc and the Italian lira. But it later eased slightly from these highs on profit taking.

The dollar was fixed at 2.806 DM in Frankfurt, a 10-year high. Dealers said the pound, which looked vulnerable because of an International Energy Agency report predicting slack oil demand in the first three months of 1984, hit a record low of \$1.4075 before recovering slightly to \$1.4072.

The lira reached a record low of 1,702 to the dollar in London. The dollar closed at 8,5645 francs in Paris, also a record.

In New York, the dollar traded late in the day at 2.8155 DM, up from 1.806 Thursday; the pound was at \$1.407, down from \$1.4095; the French franc was 8.5850 to the dollar, against 8.51 Thursday; and the dollar was fixed at 1,704 lire, up from 1.695.

The dealers attributed the dollar's rise to a combination of high U.S. interest rates, due to the strong performance of the American economy, and political instability in Lebanon and Nigeria.

**Fed Intervention Reported**

The U.S. Treasury refused to comment Friday on reports in the foreign currency markets that the Federal Reserve Bank intervened Thursday to stem the dollar's rise. Reuters reported from Washington. A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York also declined comment.

Only once since President Ronald Reagan took office three years ago has the administration acknowledged intervention. That was in late July and early August, after the seven-nation economic summit at which Washington promised to join concerted intervention when foreign exchange markets grew disorderly.

Malcolm Wilson of Provident National Bank, Philadelphia, said: "The market's consolidation since last spring laid the base for the rally we have going on. This surge should last the next month or so."

Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina, said "The past two days were impressive." He said the Dow could climb to 1,320 in the next few weeks, "but I don't think this is another stampede like August 1982 or early 1983, because institutions don't have the cash they did back then."

Gulf Oil climbed 2 1/2 to 46 1/2 in heavy trading. There was speculation Pennzoil would join Mesa Petroleum in a bid for Gulf. Gulf was being fought a bid by Mesa's T. Boone Pickens.

Merrill Lynch, a 2 1/2 winner Thursday, jumped 1 1/2 to 35 1/2 in heavy trading. Among the other brokerages, First Boston rose 3 1/2 to 46 1/2, E.F. Hutton 1 1/2 to 38 1/2, Paine Webber 1 1/2 to 38 1/2, and A.G. Edwards 1 to 27 1/2 and Advest 1 to 14.



Trading on the floor of Hong Kong's Kam Ngan Stock Exchange, which was set up in 1971.

## Hong Kong Markets Facing New Era

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Executives in Hong Kong these days are apt to seize on any expensive project as a sign of confidence in the British colony's future after the expiration of the lease on the New Territories in 1997.

Recently, Robert Fell, the head of the Securities Commission, told a group of Canadian visitors that his "cure for fits of pessimism" is watching the construction on Exchange Square, the 6.5 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$833 million) commercial complex that is to house the colony's unified stock exchange. Mr. Fell felt assured by the way the contractor, Hongkong Land Co., "puts its back into its work. One floor goes up every five days."

But it takes more than buildings to make an efficient market. Hong Kong faces a rough and tumble

year of adjustment in 1984 as the colony's four stock exchanges move toward unification — the new exchange is due to start operation in mid-1985.

Mr. Fell and Ronald Li, the head of the Federation of Hong Kong Stock Exchanges, are presiding over a detailed debate on disclosure, membership rules and other issues of the unification of the Far East. Kam Ngan, Hong Kong and Kowloon stock exchanges.

Mr. Li declines to read too much into the new exchange, warning that "living in Hong Kong has always been a bit of an art."

"I'll be retired by 1997, so it is not a personal question for me whether the exchange will continue after 1997," Mr. Li says. "I believe it will, but am in no doubt that Beijing will place some sort of political

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Unemployment in the U.S. Dropped to 8.2% in December

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Unemployment in the United States fell to 8.2 percent of the work force in December, continuing the steady improvement from the peak double-digit joblessness level of a year ago, the government reported Friday.

Since unemployment hit a post-Depression high of 10.7 percent in December 1982, total U.S. employment has grown by 4 million.

The labor market recovery from the business slump of 1981-82 was at the fastest pace of any post-recession rally since 1951, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.

In November when 9.4 million people were officially classified as jobless, the unemployment rate dropped to 8.4 percent from October's 8.8 percent.

The report said that more than 335,000 Americans went back to work last month, and that the total number of those officially categorized as unemployed declined by 230,000, to 9.2 million. At the height of the 1981-82 recession, more than 12 million were out of work.

The ranks of the so-called "discouraged workers" — those not counted as unemployed because

they have given up looking for jobs — shrank by 100,000 in the fourth quarter, to 1.5 million.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, applauded the drop in unemployment, saying "1983 proved to be a year of promise as the economy produced nearly four million new jobs."

In addition, Mr. Speakes said other factors were "heartening" to the administration, including the best auto sales in five years, the best Christmas sales in a decade, and the booming stock market.

Commenting on the latest unemployment trend, Janet L. Norwood,

commissioner of labor statistics, acknowledged that the declining jobless rate might be due in part to the fact that fewer people than expected have re-entered the labor force in search of work.

She said that "labor force growth during the present recovery has been somewhat slower than in previous recovery periods. This should have been expected."

Ms. Norwood said that "youth population is now declining rather than increasing as it did through most of the 1970s."

Many private economists have said that many unemployed Ameri-

cans are delaying their return to the labor force, and some economists have forecast that the rate could go up this spring if these people return in droves to the job market.

The number of Americans with jobs last month reached 102.9 million, the highest ever. The only group not to share in the job gains were blacks, whose unemployment rate rose to 17.8 percent, from 17.7 percent.

The jobless rate for workers in manufacturing, who were hardest hit by the recession, dropped 0.6 percentage point last month, to 8.3 percent.

## THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/TRADE NET CONFERENCE

January 19-20, 1984 Washington, D.C.

## ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND THE FUTURE OF WORLD TRADE

### SPEAKERS

An outstanding group of speakers will include:

George P. Shultz,  
United States Secretary of State;

Malcolm Baldrige,  
United States Secretary of Commerce;

William E. Brock,  
United States Trade Representative;

Chan Kai Yan,  
Secretary General, ASEAN;

Etienne Davignon,  
Vice President, Commission of the European Communities;

Laurent Fabius,  
Minister of Industry and Research, France.

Senior corporate officials from Borg Warner Corp., Hughes Aircraft Co., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Metallgesellschaft, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., PepsiCo Inc., NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Sperry Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and other senior government officials.

### ISSUES

Priorities for the OECD and GATT;  
Protectionism: Rhetoric and Reality;

Policies and Incentives for  
Industrial Competitiveness;

Trade Policies and the Debt Crisis;

U.S. and EEC Trade Policies;

Fiscal and Monetary Policies;  
Their linkage to International Trade;

East West Trade  
and Technology Transfer;

The Congressional Agenda and  
Corporate Competitiveness.

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 6, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.R.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.15	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Bombay	27.15	10.40	26.10	6.07	3.29	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Frankfurt	2.80	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	8.54	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Stockholm	2.22	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Switzerland	2.20	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1 SDR	1.80	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.R.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.15	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Bombay	27.15	10.40	26.10	6.07	3.29	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Frankfurt	2.80	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	8.54	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Stockholm	2.22	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Switzerland	2.20	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1 SDR	1.80	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.R.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.15	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Bombay	27.15	10.40	26.10	6.07	3.29	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Frankfurt	2.80	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	8.54	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Stockholm	2.22	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Switzerland	2.20	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
1 SDR	1.80	1.12	12.12	36.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

Source: Reuters 1229 (11:30 a.m.)

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NYSE Most Actives					
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
AT&T	1,047,000	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,047,000	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Unilever	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

AMEX Most Actives					
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
AT&T	1,047,000	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,047,000	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Unilever	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
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NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
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Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.
Indus	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Transp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Unemp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4
Comp.	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	100 1/4

AMEX Most Actives					
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
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Merck	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4

## Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program

by Juan de Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

**RIO DE JANEIRO** — Brazil's once ambitious nuclear power program has been severely cut back because of budget reductions for public enterprises.

Nuclebras, the state company in charge of developing nuclear power, said that because of reduced funds for this year, it would postpone the planned start of construction of the third of eight 1,200-megawatt nuclear power reactors, originally contracted with Deutsche Kraftwerke Union of West Germany.

The second reactor, which is being installed south of Rio de Janeiro, will be delayed by a planned slowdown in work.

Despite the cutbacks in the nuclear power program, funds will be maintained for development of a joint Brazilian-West German program to enrich uranium oxide produced in Brazil to produce fuel rods for nuclear reactors.

Dario Gomes, managing director of Nuclebras, said that budget cuts imposed by financial authorities to reduce Brazil's predicted \$6-billion deficit in state enterprises ruled out new construction initiatives. Of a total authorized budget for this year of about \$1 billion, Nuclebras plans to invest only \$100 million in new programs.

Electric consumption, which had been increasing in Brazil at 10 percent a year before the economic recession began in 1982, has dropped sharply as gross national product fell last year by 3.9 percent.

This means that the nuclear power program, which supplements Brazil's major hydroelectric power sources, will be stretched out.

But the concentration of available funds in the nuclear enrichment program, using a "jet nozzle" technique to separate heavy uranium atoms from uranium hexafluoride gas, showed that Brazil continues to seek an autonomous capacity to produce, and perhaps export, the fuel rods that make the reactors generate heat in the steam-generating core of the reactor.

At present, Brazil has one nuclear power reactor in operation, a 600-megawatt plant at Angra Dos Reis, built by Westinghouse. It has been plagued by problems.

Argentina, the Latin American leader in developing nuclear power, has two nuclear power stations in operation and is completing construction of a third.

NYSE Most Actives					
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
AT&T	1,047,000	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,047,000	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/4
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Unilever	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,047,000	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4

Another important business statistic:

81% the percentage of readers of the International Herald Tribune possessing one or more university degrees.



# 1983 Brought a Turnaround for a Leaner Detroit

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

**DETROIT** — For U.S. auto-makers, 1983 was a year when the industry's worst cost-cutting combined with solid sales to produce a financial turnaround that analysts said was little short of spectacular.

The industry reported Thursday that it had continued the recovery of last year from the worst sales slump since World War II. It sold 6,786,977 cars for the year, an increase of 17.9 percent over the 5,756,658 sold in 1982.

Including import sales of 2,368,764, a total of 9,155,741 cars were sold in the United States in 1983, making it the best sales year since 1979, when 10.5 million were sold. Sales in 1982 totaled 7,955,970.

Analysts said they had expected the sales gains, but were impressed with the sharp improvement in profits that those sales brought.

As recently as 1980, the Big Three auto companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — reported combined losses of \$3.9 billion. In the

first three quarters of 1983, however, the three reported combined earnings of \$4.1 billion. And analysts estimate that the three will end the year with combined profits of between \$6 billion and \$7 billion.

Analysts attributed the sharp rise in profits to steep cost cutting and the increase in effective prices caused by the ending of rebates, as well as the normal impact of higher volume. As one measure of how effective Detroit's cost cutting has been, the Big Three's higher profits for last year will come on sales that are up only 214,000 units over the big loss year of 1980 — 6.47 million cars versus 6.25 million.

"It became clear through the year that the profit recovery was much more than just cyclical," said Ann C. Knight, an analyst with Paine Webber Mitchell Hunkins. "It is convincing evidence that the industry has made structural changes."

Analysts predicted that total industry sales would continue to increase this year, with estimates ranging from 10 million to 10.5 million for all of 1984.

Industry estimates have also generally been in this range. Commenting on a 19.5-percent increase in GM's sales in the final quarter, Robert Lund, the company's vice president for sales, said: "This, together with steadily increasing levels of confidence by consumers about their financial prospects, indicates the economy and the automobile business will continue to expand" in 1984.

Profits should similarly continue to increase. Based on projected sales volumes, analysts are predicting that the Big Three will earn a combined \$10 billion in 1984, with GM leading at \$3.5 billion, followed by Ford and Chrysler.

Sales by the six domestic auto-makers — the Big Three and American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and American Honda Motor Co. — rose 27.8 percent in the final 10 days of the year, to 206,610 from 161,623 a year earlier. The largest increase in the period — 32.3 percent — was posted by GM, which is offering deferred payment on some small cars.

There were nine selling days in both periods.

With Japanese imports limited

by a quota agreement and with some European companies, notably Fiat, scaling back or ending their sales efforts in the United States, the import share of the car market slipped to 25.9 percent from its 1982 high of 27.6 percent.

All the domestic companies increased their market shares, however slightly, at the expense of the imports. GM's share increased to 44.27 percent from 44.06 percent; Ford's rose to 17.16 percent from 16.86 percent; Chrysler's, to 9.2 percent from 8.67 percent; and American Motors', to 2.1 percent from 1.41 percent.

Meanwhile, Toyota's market share slipped to 6.1 percent from 6.64 percent in 1982, while that of its leading Japanese rival, Nissan, declined to 5.7 percent from 5.89 percent. An exception to the falloff in market share for the Japanese companies was Honda, whose share jumped to 4.4 percent from 1.64 percent, because it was able to evade the quota limits with production from its new assembly plant in Marysville, Ohio.

Within the domestic industry, the greatest percentage sales gain

for 1983 — 72 percent — was posted by American Motors, which increased to 193,351 from 112,433 as a result of the success of the Alliance subcompact.

Among the Big Three, Chrysler reported the biggest increase — 21.7 percent, to 841,622 from 691,703 — followed by Ford, up 16.8 percent, to 1,571,321 from 1,345,689. GM said its 1983 sales rose 15.3 percent, to 4,033,561, from 3,515,660.

The seasonally adjusted annual selling rate for the industry in December rose to 10.5 million cars a year from 8.5 million last December, a good indication of the overall growth in car sales. The rate fell to as low as 7.4 million in the depths of the sales slump in July 1982.

Imports have remained relatively steady at a 2.2-million annual selling rate. The U.S. auto industry is now selling at a rate of 7.8 million, compared with 5.2 million in July 1982.

Despite the current restrictions on imports, the rapid growth in the import share of the market during the 1970s is limiting the benefit that domestic car makers draw

## British Car Sales Set Record in '83

Reuters

**LONDON** — New car sales reached a record last year in Britain, and rose 15.3 percent from 1982, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Friday.

The society said that 1983 sales reached 1.79 million last year, compared with a 1982 total of 1.56 million. In 1979, the previous record year for car sales, 1.72 million cars were sold. The importers' share of the market dropped to 56.9 percent last year, compared with 57.7 percent in 1982.

In December, new car sales rose 10.3 percent from a year earlier, to 179,925 vehicles. This was the highest level for that month since 1972.

From overall sales increases. Of the more than 9.15 million cars sold in 1983, 6.8 million came from U.S. auto plants. In 1974, when 8.85 million cars were sold, 7.45 million were domestically produced.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Alcan Aluminium Unit Plans to Buy Metals Division of Atlantic Richfield

**LOS ANGELES (AP)** — Atlantic Richfield Co. says it has signed a letter of intent to sell part of its financially troubled Arco Metals division to the U.S. subsidiary of Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

The sale will probably result in a one-time-only writedown on assets of as much as \$300 million, a company spokesman said Thursday. He did not disclose the sale price.

The assets sold include plants in Ireland, Indiana and Kentucky that were part of Alcan's unit, which merged with Arco in 1976, the spokesman said. He said a definitive agreement would be submitted to the boards of both Arco and Alcan's subsidiary by mid-February. Arco Metals reported pretax losses of \$114 million in 1982.

### Peru Ratifies Preliminary IMF Pact

**LIMA (Reuters)** — Peru has ratified a preliminary agreement with the International Monetary Fund, Economics Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor said Friday. The accord, aimed at obtaining a \$425-million IMF standby credit, is said to include pledges to cut the country's budget deficit and increase interest rates.

In order to obtain the standby credit, to be disbursed through mid-1985, Peru must sign a letter of intent pledging to cut the deficit to less than 4 percent of gross domestic product in 1984, according to an Economics Ministry statement issued after the preliminary agreement was reached on Dec. 16. This compares with more than 9 percent in 1983.

### Japan Seeks Import Talks With U.S.

**TOKYO (Reuters)** — Japan wants to talk with the United States late this month in Tokyo over its dispute over Japanese imports of U.S. beef and oranges, an Agriculture Ministry official said Friday.

The official said Japan would like the discussions to be held before Foreign Minister Shintaro Arai visits Washington on Jan. 26. Japanese quotas for imports of U.S. beef and oranges are due to expire March 31.

### Hitachi Develops Million-Byte Chip

**TOKYO (AP)** — Hitachi Ltd. has developed the world's first computer chip capable of storing more than a million bytes, or one megabyte, of information, the company said Friday. The most popular chip now is the 64K, which stores a little more than 64,000 bytes, although semiconductor makers are introducing a 256K chip commercially.

### Land-Rover Unionists Back Strike

**BIRMINGHAM, England (AP)** — Union leaders Friday approved a strike by 8,000 Land-Rover workers to start next week in an attempt to force the company to increase its pay offer. Rank-and-file motor workers voted 2-to-1 Thursday in favor of a strike. Land-Rover, a unit of B.L. PLC, has warned that a walkout would lead to layoffs.

Grenville Hawley, national officer of the Transport and General Workers Union, said the members were incensed at a pay offer that Land-Rover says amounts to a raise of £8.75 to £9.60 a week (\$12.25 to \$13.40), or 8 to 9 percent. The unions maintain that the offer, which includes bonus payments, equals an increase of 3 percent.

### Venezuela to Seek New Debt Delay

**CARACAS (Reuters)** — Venezuela soon will ask for a fifth moratorium on public sector foreign debt principal payments, the director of public finances, Gustavo Galdo, said Friday.

He said that the government will meet with its 13-bank advisory committee before Jan. 31, when the current 90-day payments freeze expires. Mr. Galdo said the new moratorium request would probably be for 60 days, with an option for 30 more.

He said public sector interest arrears, which the banks have said must be cleared as a condition for rescheduling, have increased to between \$120 million and \$150 million, from around \$60 million last month.

### 25% of Florida Citrus Crop Destroyed

**WASHINGTON (Reuters)** — Freezing temperatures last month destroyed at least 25 percent of the Florida citrus crop, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday. But he added that while there would be some local shortages of some fruits and vegetables, nationally consumers could expect adequate supplies.

## Moves to Cut Military Parts Prices Reportedly Resisted in Pentagon

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Some Pentagon officials are resisting steps that might lower the often-high prices of military spare parts but would probably also reduce the revenues of major military contractors, according to a Pentagon memorandum.

The memorandum, dated Nov. 18, said Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Thayer had "expressed concern" about moves within the Defense Department to restrict the practice of major military contractors to declare that they have "proprietary rights" to a given spare part. When such a declaration is made, the department cannot give potential competitors the technical data they need to produce the same part, thereby forestalling competition.

Mr. Thayer resigned Wednesday amid charges of passing along insider information before he joined the Pentagon, but a variety of department officials said that his views were widely shared by the military "procurement community," and that his departure was unlikely to resolve the controversy.

The memorandum said that, in the search for ways to control rising prices of spare parts, the "least preferred" option found by Mr. Thayer was to have machine shops of Air Force logistic centers make spare parts at savings of tens of millions of dollars. The document said Mr. Thayer did not want the Defense Department to compete with the private sector.

The memorandum, by James P. Wade, the principal deputy undersecretary for research and engineering, was addressed to the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and to the director of the Defense Logistics Agency. A Pentagon official leaked the memorandum to the Project on Military Procurement, a nonprofit private organization that seeks to monitor problems in the costs and quality of military equipment.

Considerable attention was focused last year on stories of relatively simple parts with apparently low monetary value being purchased by the armed services for hundreds of thousands of dollars apiece. Many members of Congress demanded major changes in purchasing practices. In August, Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger declared that vigorous steps were being taken to improve procedures.

The Wade memorandum and interviews with Pentagon officials who declined to be identified indicated that the Pentagon was considering a number of options to control rising prices of spare parts, the "least preferred" option found by Mr. Thayer was to have machine shops of Air Force logistic centers make spare parts at savings of tens of millions of dollars. The document said Mr. Thayer did not want the Defense Department to compete with the private sector.

The World Bank has lent more than \$1 billion to China during the four years that the country has been a member, and expects to lend it about \$2 billion a year during the final years of the decade, World Bank officials said Thursday.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said China needed to "upgrade technology" in nearly every sector of its economy. World Bank lending to China is concentrated in agriculture, education, energy, transportation and industry. "The consensus is that China is 10 to 15 years behind in technology" compared with major industrial countries, one official said.

They said that as China began to shift its attention back to modernization of industry, its balance of payments surpluses would vanish as it imported high-tech technology. Thus China's leaders, wary of foreign investments, want as many low-rate loans as they can obtain from the World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association, they added.

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## SPORTS

## The Redskins and 49ers: Two Differing but Multifaceted Gems

By Gary Pomerantz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Much has been made of the similarities between the San Francisco 49ers and the Washington Redskins, who will meet here Sunday in the NFC title game.

Mostly, people point to the similarities in the coaching of Joe Gibbs and the Washington Redskins, and believe they see National Football League coaches of the same ingenious ilk, men who take a stick of chalk and a theory and turn defenses to dust.

"Some things may look similar," Gibbs said Thursday, "but our offenses are on opposite ends of the spectrum. Most of the things we do come from the one-back set; they use the two-back. They use sweeps and traps. We don't do any of that."

The truth is, the two teams are pedigrees apart. The 49ers (11-6) run the ball primarily to set up Joe Montana's passing game, which can be devastating. The 15-2 Redskins, on the other hand, use the run to set up more runs, usually sending John Riggins between the tackles again and again. To keep defenses in a perplexed rut, quarterback Joe Theismann will hit wide receivers Charlie Brown and Art Monk for key gains.

While San Francisco passes on more than 52 percent of its offensive plays, Washington passes only 44 percent of the time; the Red-

skins' simple formula is that ball control equals game control.

Furthermore, the spirit of the 49er defense is a relentless, hard-hitting secondary, with the added speed of end Fred Dean (17½ sacks) on passing downs.

Conversely, the Redskins defense derives strength mostly from its line and linebackers, with tackle Dave Butz and linebacker Neal Olkewicz clogging the middle as part of the league's top-rated defense against the run.

The 49ers will enter the game as 10-point underdogs, having advanced with a 23-13 victory over Detroit last week. The Redskins are riding a 10-game winning streak, the last being Sunday's 51-7 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Wide receiver Dwight Clark (70 receptions) is out with a knee injury and will be replaced by Mike Wilson (30 catches). In Clark's absence, San Francisco wide receivers caught only three passes last week.

Montana's clutchness that keeps passers frustrated and the sack count low — 33 in the regular season to Washington's 35.

Montana throws well on the run, scrambling or rolling out. He's tough to keep in the pocket.

"He's not the kind of guy you blitz," Gibbs said. Three times in the 49ers' 42-17 victory over Dallas in the regular-season finale, Montana turned a blitz into a touchdown pass.

Running back Wendell Tyler (85½ yards for the year) and rookie fullback Roger Craig (725) each ran 176 times this season. They are also among Montana's primary receivers, with 34 and 48 receptions, respectively. Tyler's outside speed is countered only by the fact that in 1983 he averaged one fumble for every 30 carries.

"They have 150 formations. That's more than any I've seen since I've been here," Gibbs said of the 49er offense. Added linebacker Mel Kaufman: "They use a formation once and they never come back to it."

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last six weeks it has produced between 290 and 310 yards per game. Before that, the average was nearly 400 yards.

More than ever, the Redskins must mount a pass rush. Montana has a quick release, something that has troubled Washington this season (33:44).

Furthermore, Sunday will be one of those rare times when the Redskins could hold an opponent under 100 yards rushing and still be troubled. San Francisco is a team that will go to the pass, forced to or not.

"The linemen must keep in their rushing lanes and keep Montana in the pocket," says the Redskins defensive line coach, Lavern Torgeson.

Richie Petitbon, the defense coach, has predicted the 49ers will throw between 50 and 60 passes. "Richie's usually pretty right," said strong safety Ken Coffey, part of a secondary of growing confidence and production. "But 50 or 60

passes? Man, that's a lot of running for me."

Redskins vs. 49er defense: "We have to do the stuff that got us here," said Theismann. And that means Riggins's making the clock an ally. The Redskins led the league in average time of possession this season (33:44).

San Francisco's defense yields an average of 4.3 yards per carry, 22nd in the league. The 49ers usually play a 3-4 defense on first down, then move into a 4-3. It is a defensive line more of quickness than power, with Dean (who rushes from either side) and end Dwaine Board (13 sacks) providing the pressure.

Washington's offensive line will have a distinct advantage power-blocking against a 3-4 defense, and some Redskins theorists expect the 49ers to play a 4-3 on many first downs because of that power.

"I just finished watching game films and they're a much better defense than I thought," said Riggins, who has run for more than 100 yards in a league-record five straight playoff games. "I think we can handle their quickness. I think we should be able to run the ball on them."

The 49ers' leading tackler is left cornerback Ronnie Lott. He, fellow cornerback Eric Wright and safeties Carlton Williamson and Dwight Hicks comprise what Monk called "the most physical secondary we've played against. They are close with the Raiders. They cover well and hit hard."

Unlike that of the 49ers, the Redskins offense has zeroed in on perfection recently. Against the Rams last week, Theismann completed 18 of 23 passes for 302 yards and two touchdowns to Monk. Riggins chewed up defensive backs and time. The offensive line dominated.

Still, as free safety Murphy cautions: "The best thing we can do with that game is forget it."

## Knox Has Holdover Seahawks Soaring

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The surprising thing about the Seattle Seahawks starting success this National Football League season has been first-year head coach Chuck Knox's ability to win with holdover players from the era of former Coach Jack Patera.

When the Seahawks play the Raiders for the American Conference championship Sunday in Los Angeles, only four of the 22 offensive and defensive starters will be new from the 1982 season.

"You've got to deal with the hand you're dealt," says Knox.

In one of professional sports' most incredible turnarounds, the Seahawks are one victory away from going to Super Bowl XVII. The Raiders are seven-point favorites to beat the Seahawks. But at Miami Dolphins, at home against Seattle last Sunday, were 7½-point favorites. The Seahawks won, 27-20.

"I'm not surprised we're here," said two-time Pro Bowl selection Ken Easley, one of the NFL's premier strong safeties and Patera's first-round draft choice in 1981. "If a player is surprised he's here at this point of the season, he doesn't have a winner's attitude."

"If you'd asked me if I would be surprised to be in the AFC game the first of the season, I would have said yes," said Steve Largent, the Seahawks' three-time Pro Bowl wide receiver selection. "But at this point, taking them one game at a time like we have, I would say no. Last week was no fluke, we deserved to win."

Easley, an intense, intimidating football player, always has believed he could win. That may not have been true of some of the other holdover Seahawks in the past.

There is a completely different attitude among most of the players now, the Seahawks say. Knox has brought a winning attitude to a



Coach Chuck Knox has not been afraid to step on toes.

club that won just 39 games while losing 62 in its first seven NFL seasons.

In this, its eighth season, Seattle has managed its first playoff appearance. Just two seasons ago, the Seahawks put together a string of 15 losses in 16 games. Seattle didn't win a single game at home in 1980.

Those woeful times all came under Patera, a hard-line, no-nonsense coach who sometimes had difficulty communicating with his players. To his credit, he also coached the Seahawks to two 9-7 seasons earlier in their history.

Knox, 51, entered the picture last January when he abruptly left Buffalo in a split with Owner Ralph Wilson over what Knox felt was Wilson's unwillingness to spend the money necessary to build a winning franchise.

There was a quarterback switch, with Knox replacing veteran Jim Zorn with Dave Krieg midway through the 1983 season because the offense was sputtering. Krieg, signed as a free agent in 1980 out of little Milton College in Wisconsin, had started only five games before this year.

One of the four players Seattle will start against the Raiders who wasn't here last season is Curt Warner, the outstanding rookie who captured the AFC rushing championship with 1,449 yards. Warner has rushed for 212 yards in the two Seattle playoff victories.

Warner is the key to the offense. In order to get him, with the third overall choice in the 1983 draft, Knox traded his top three picks to Houston.

In five seasons with the Los Angeles Rams and five more with Buffalo, a total of seven playoff appearances, Knox always has relied on a strong running back. With

the Rams, he had Lawrence McCutcheon. With the Bills, it was Joe Cribbs.

"We've said from Day 1 that he was going to be the impact player that we needed," Knox said. "I know there were some doubting Thomases, but there always are. But we were sure about him as a football player and a character guy and what he could do for our football team."

In addition to Warner, Knox added five veterans. Three of them — center Blair Bush, tight end Charlie Young and fullback Cullen Bryant — will start against the Raiders. Reggie McKenzie, a starter at offensive guard most of the season but sidelined because of a shoulder injury, and wide receiver Harold Jackson are the other two veterans.

Bush cost the Seahawks a first-round 1985 draft choice in a trade with Cincinnati. McKenzie came in a trade with Buffalo. Young, Bryant and Jackson were signed as free agents.

"We brought them in because we felt we had a need for them," Knox explained. "It didn't cost us anything to get them, either. It didn't mortgage our future."

Knox has not been afraid to step on toes. He cut popular center John Yarno, a starter in most of his six pro years, before the regular season began. Interestingly, no other NFL team picked Yarno up.

Knox also demoted former first-round pick Matt Tuasosopo and Keith Simpson, a defensive tackle and cornerback, respectively, to back-up roles.

The Seahawks will play hungry. "I don't think we're satisfied just to be in the final four," Knox said, "just like we weren't satisfied to just make the playoffs."



Washington's John Riggins: Making the clock an ally.

## Ovett, Coe, Cram &amp; Co. Enjoy Long Run at the Top

By Peter Osnes

Washington Post Service

LONDON — In middle-distance running, observed an exuberant Steve Ovett one night recently, Britain now has the "world record holder, the Olympic champion and the world champion and they are three different blokes. I don't think any other country has had that."

Ovett's patriotic declaration referred to himself and Sebastian Coe, as Olympic gold medalists (in the 800 meters and 1,500 meters, respectively); himself and Coe as world record holders (currently in the 1,500 meters and mile); and Steve Cram, world champion after winning the 1,500 meters in last summer's track and field championships in Helsinki.

Add to that Dave Moorcroft's 1982 world record in the 1,500 meters and the British do seem to be heading toward the 1984 Summer Olympics as the reigning powers of the range between sprinters and marathoners. The success of these runners has helped Britain, as Cram put it, "the most improved nation in the world in athletics."

After a paltry single bronze at the 1976 Olympics, the British won two golds at Helsinki (Daley Thompson maintaining his dominance in the decathlon, a silver, and two bronzes and finished fifth in points among the 154 countries competing). Had Coe and Moorcroft not sat out with long-term ailments, the performance could have been even better.

Britain has always had a reputation for producing top-quality runners, as the Oscar-winning film "Chariots of Fire," which dealt with great runners of the 1920s, reminds us. But not since Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile in 1954 have the British had a great deal to be proud of in track and field.

Then in the mid-1970s appeared Ovett and Coe, now 28 and 27, respectively. The two are different personalities; only chance can explain their emergence at the same moment. Ovett came from a working-class family in the seaside resort of Hove, where he still lives and trains on local byways. Coe came from Sheffield, where his father is a businessman. Coe finished college and lectures in sports science at Loughborough University.

Soon they were bouncing records back and forth between them. (They still hold the majority of the five fastest times ever in the 800 meters, 1,500 meters and mile.) Their successes at the 1980 Moscow Olympics were considerable, although some good runners missed the Games because of the U.S.-led boycott.

But there was growing pressure for a clear test to determine which of the two was the better athlete. During the summer of 1982, a series of head-to-head races was scheduled in London, Athens and

Oregon, but then was scrubbed, because of injuries, and never rescheduled.

Moorcroft and Cram started winning important contests to keep the bandwagon going, but injuries to the various runners have reduced the amount of direct competition and created frustration.

"I think, particularly on Steve's side, there will always be a natural resentment at the way he has been cast by the press as a foil for Seb's shining virtue — the baddie set against the goodie. The courteous, cooperative exemplar Seb and the surly, self-opinionated, 'street-fighting' Ovett," wrote Harry Wilson, Ovett's coach, in his book "Running Dialogue."

Lately it has seemed the athletes' ailments, rather than their characters, have overshadowed their way over middle-distance running.

Ovett had a succession of leg injuries in 1981-82, from which some experts believe he has not fully recovered. Cram was out with a knee and ankle problem for 10 weeks last spring and by choice did not run a step from September until November. Moorcroft came down with hepatitis and missed the past season.

Most serious of all is the rare disease called glandular toxoplasmosis that has sapped Coe's strength and confidence. He has resumed training.

Doctors believe Coe first became ill early last year and then again in April or May. Until September's final diagnosis, he suffered from nocturnal sweating and swollen glands. In races, he faded in the closing yards, which was as much a symptom of waning psychological stamina as his physical problem.

At 23, Cram may yet prove to be the most outstanding of the British bandwagoners. In 1981, he won the European and Commonwealth 1,500-meter titles in addition to the 1983 Helsinki championship.

After those two 1982 triumphs, critics said Cram had not been truly tested because neither Ovett nor Coe had raced. But in winning at Helsinki, Cram defeated Ovett, who finished fourth; Steve Scott of the United States; 1976 Olympic champion John Walker of New Zealand; and Said Aouita of Morocco. Cram's winning time was 3:41.59.

A few weeks later, Ovett set a 1,500-meter world record of 3:30.77. The British press clamored to see a decisive contest with Cram before the season was over. Finally, on Sept. 9, Ovett and Cram faced off in the mile. Only 15-hundredths of a second divided them, Cram the winner in 3:52.56, about five seconds slower than Coe's record of 3:47.33.

Cram recently expressed a quiet confidence about his future. "Athletics is about psychological motivation," he said. "You get Steve Seb, Scottie Walker, we're all training hard. It's not the training that matters; it's who's got the bottle — a slang phrase meaning a little extra — on the day, on the track."

For Los Angeles, Cram will be concentrating on the 1,500, believing it best to focus on one event. He averages about 100 miles a week

during training, mostly in old-fashioned roadwork and usually with a partner from his club. He does about 30 minutes of nightly "mobility" exercises, but no weight lifting or other workouts, in keeping with his conviction that the only thing that makes a runner stronger is running.

For the past two years, Cram has gone to Boulder, Colorado, in April, principally for the change of scene and weather. It was there last spring that he sprained his ankle trying to balance himself on a soda can. Mishaps aside, Boulder's cool fresh air and the absence of interruptions are a considerable attraction, he said.

Would he ever consider moving to the United States? "Not a chance," he said with a grin. "They don't speak the language, do they?" The Olympics will mark the first time that the British champions have all appeared in the United States. Ovett made one trip to Houston, in 1980; Coe has never competed and Cram has made only a few casual runs.

The British believe their running is enhanced by a tradition of rigorous cross-country runs in hard weather, giving naturally gifted youths an extra dimension of stamina. There is little of the indoor training or events found in the United States.

"These guys don't have or need people running them through their paces," said Andy Norman, a British police sergeant in addition to his efforts at promoting the sport. "If you don't know what to do by the time you're a record holder, you never will. American coaches are too busy wiping noses."

In Britain, the Ovett-Coe rivalry and both athletes' achievements have undoubtedly been a factor in raising the standards of middle-distance running.

"What happens is that when an event becomes fashionable, you get other youngsters being pulled in," said Cram. "So what started out as a coincidence a few years ago of having these two outstanding athletes in Seb and Steve has become a cycle of success."

With tenacity and luck at the Olympics, 1984 could be Britain's best year yet, possibly giving it a sweep at every distance from 800 to 5,000 meters. No one else has a better chance.

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The league didn't anticipate a string of games in which a man would rack up more than 99 points.

Gretzky has. During his ongoing streak — he has scored in each of Edmonton's 41 games this year — he has collected 47 goals, 78 assists and 125 points.

"When Wayne's points hit 100 during the streak, the computer showed his total as '00,'" said Mike Griffin, the league's director of communications. "We had to program it again," said Griffin, "to handle three-digit totals."

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## NHL Computer Works Overtime

The Associated Press

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## Devil's Bag Among Eclipse Winners

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Devil's Bag, Slew of Gold and All Along, the leading candidates for the 1983 horse-of-the-year title, were among 10 thoroughbreds certified as champions Thursday by winning title Awards.

Honored as divisional champions were Devil's Bag, 2-year-old filly; Slew of Gold, 3-year-old colt; Heartlight, 3-year-old filly; Bates Motel, older horse; Ambassador of Luck, older filly or mare; John Henry, grass horse; All Along, grass filly or mare; Chinook Pass, sprinter; and Elatuzer, steeplechaser.

Woody Stephens was named the year's outstanding trainer and Angel Cordero the top jockey. E.P. Taylor's Windfields Farm was cited as outstanding breeder. Devil's Bag was bred at Windfields and is trained by Stephens.

In voting conducted among members of the National Turf Writers Association, The Daily Racing Form and the racing secretaries of the Thoroughbred Racing Associations tracks, Devil's Bag was the closest thing to a unanimous pick, being named on 191 of the 192 ballots.

Nonetheless, All Along is considered a slight favorite for the horse-of-the-year title. Many voters are reluctant to choose the unbeaten Devil's Bag because he is only a 2-year-old or Slew of Gold, who has lost seven races this year. The winner will be named Feb. 3.

MINNESOTA — Named Devil's Bag manager of the Class-A Midwest League, NEW YORK — Reached agreement with the National Association of Professional Baseball Players, named Carl Minter manager of the Columbus Indians in the International League.

TORONTO — Signed Romeo Mullins, third baseman in a three-year contract, and shortstop pitcher, to a one-year contract.

CHICAGO — Signed Richie Hebner, third baseman, to a two-year contract.

WILMAURGE — Signed Gary White, fourth baseman, to a one-year contract.

## Transition

New York Times Service

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## College Basketball Scores

The Associated Press

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